



TWIN CITIES METRO AREA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REGION 11

Covers counties:

Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey
Scott, and Washington

2021 REGIONAL PROFILE

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DEMOGRAPHICS

POPULATION CHANGE

The Twin Cities Metro Area planning region includes a total of seven counties, covering one Economic Development Region (EDR 11) and six Workforce Development Boards (WDBs). In sum, the Metro Area was home to 3,130,769 people in 2020, comprising 55.3% of the state's total population. The region's population grew by 9.9% over the past decade, adding approximately 281,200 people. In comparison, the State of Minnesota witnessed a 6.7% population gain. Altogether, the Metro Area accounted for 79.6% of the state's total population growth between 2010 and 2020 (see Table 1).

	2010 Population	2020 Estimates	2010-2020 Change	
			Number	Percent
Metro Area	2,849,567	3,130,769	+281,202	+9.9%
Anoka County	330,844	359,921	+29,077	+8.8%
Carver County	91,042	106,565	+15,523	+17.1%
Dakota Co.	398,552	431,807	+33,255	+8.3%
Hennepin Co.	1,152,425	1,268,408	+115,983	+10.1%
Ramsey Co.	508,640	547,903	+39,263	+7.7%
Scott Co.	129,928	150,689	+20,761	+16.0%
Washington County	238,136	265,476	+27,340	+11.5%
State of Minnesota	5,303,925	5,657,342	+353,417	+6.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program

Over the past decade, all seven counties in the metro witnessed population increases. Hennepin County, Minnesota's most populous county, gained the most people between 2010 and 2020. In fact, by adding nearly 116,000 people during that decade, Hennepin County accounted for 42.2% of the Metro Area's total growth, and just under one-third of the state's total growth. Meanwhile, Carver County and Scott County were the fastest- and second-fastest growing counties in the state between 2010 and 2020. Washington County has also witnessed very rapid population growth since 2010 (Table 1).

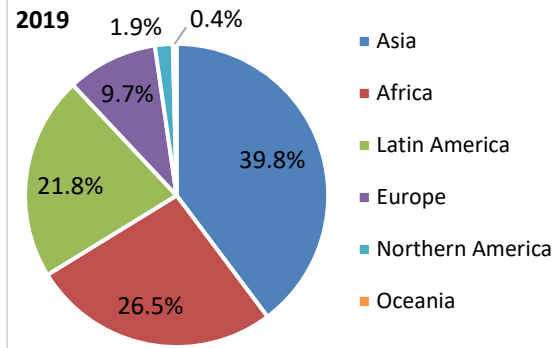
COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

The Twin Cities Metro Area has experienced a natural increase – more births than deaths – of over 183,600 people so far this decade. Additionally, the region gained population due to migration patterns, with over 87,400 more people moving into the region than moving out. Interestingly, where the State of Minnesota has lost over 26,200 people to domestic migration patterns since 2010, the Metro Area gained just over 1,600 such people. Most net migration growth since 2010 in the region has been due to international immigration, however. More specifically, the region gained over 85,800 immigrants between 2010 and 2019 (Table 2).

	Total Change	Natural Increase	Vital Events		Net Migration		
			Births	Deaths	Total	Inter- national	Domestic
Metro Area	269,073	183,613	363,389	179,776	87,446	85,827	1,619
Minnesota	335,705	250,488	637,356	386,868	88,161	114,414	-26,253

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program

Figure 1. Place of Birth for the Foreign Born Population in the Metro Area, 2019



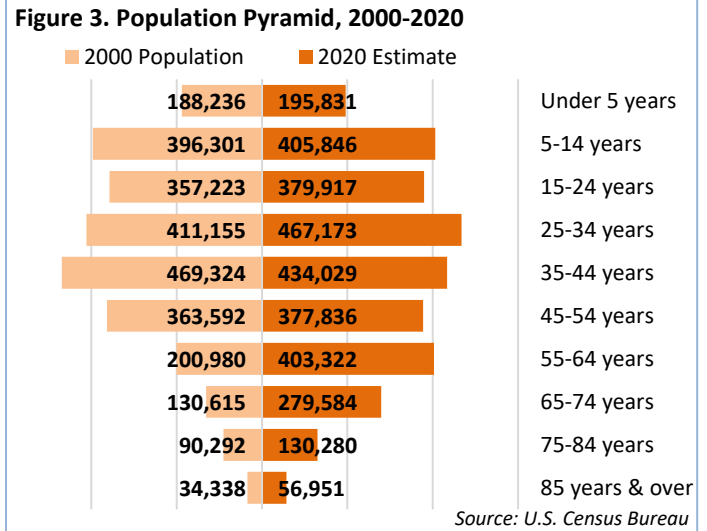
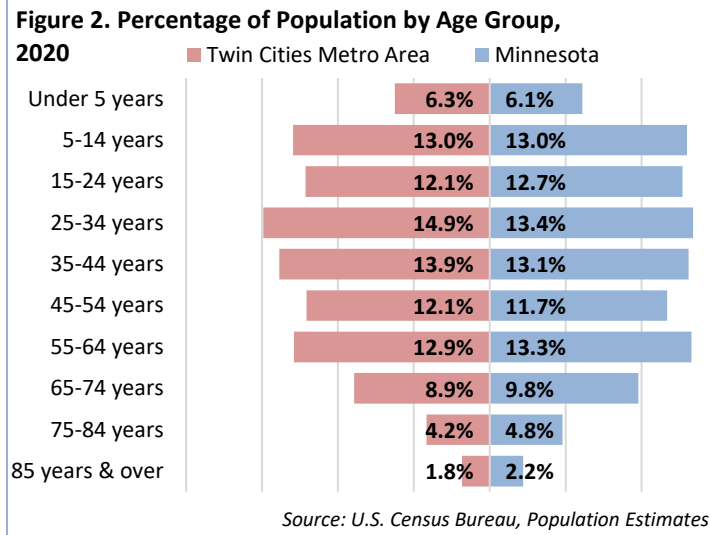
The Twin Cities Metro Area is now home to over 370,500 foreign born residents, making up about 12.1% of the region's total population. As such, the region accounts for 78.4% of Minnesota's total foreign-born population. The largest number of foreign-born residents in the Twin Cities are from Asia.

The number of immigrants in the region has increased by 26.9% since 2010, slightly under the comparative statewide growth rate of 28.9%. Over two-fifths (about 33,300 people) of the region's recent growth in immigration has come from Asia, most notably South Eastern Asia and South-Central Asia. Nearly one-third (about 25,400 people), have moved from Eastern Africa, over one-tenth (about 8,700 people) have

moved from Western Africa, and about 6,400 people have moved from Latin America since 2010 (see Figure 1). It should be noted that the region's foreign-born population is much younger than the total population overall. For example, 62.8% the region's foreign-born population is between the ages of 25 and 54 years. Comparatively, 42.1% of the overall population is between the ages of 25 and 54 years.

POPULATION BY AGE GROUP

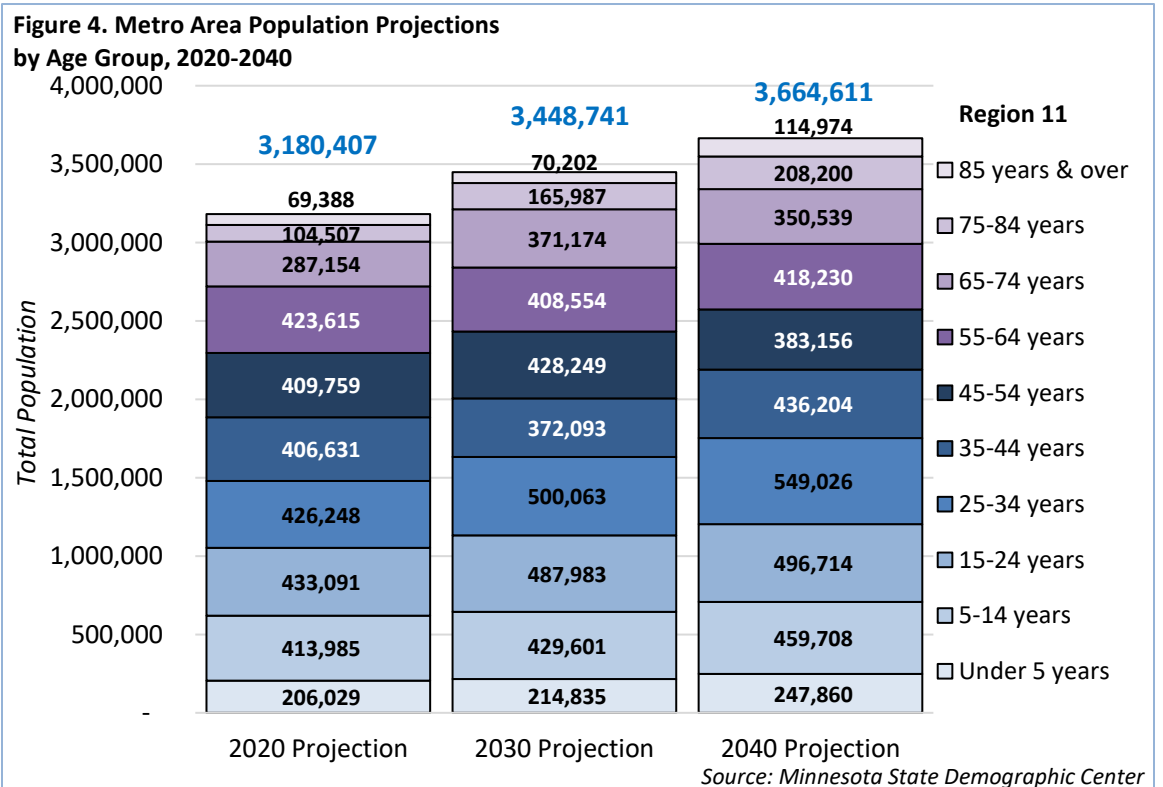
Overall, the Twin Cities Metro Area has a slightly younger population than the rest of the state, with 14.9% of residents aged 65 years and over, compared to 16.8% statewide. Consequently, the Metro Area has a higher percentage of people in the 25- to 54-year-old age group, typically considered the “prime working years.” The share of school-aged children in the Metro Area and Minnesota is similar (Figure 2).



A large portion of the region’s population is a part of the Baby Boomer generation, or those people born between 1946 and 1964, which is creating a significant shift in the population over time. Where the number of residents between the ages of 35 and 44 years declined between 2000 and 2020, the number of residents aged 55 years and over increased dramatically (Figure 3).

POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY AGE

According to population projections from the [State Demographic Center](#), the Twin Cities Metro Area is expected to gain nearly 485,000 residents between 2020 and 2040, a 15.2% increase (Figure 4). This projected gain is much higher than the state’s, which is projected to grow by 8.8% during that time. Rapid growth is expected for older age cohorts in the region and state.



POPULATION BY RACE

The Twin Cities Metro Area has a much more diverse population than the state overall, and it continues to become more diverse over time. In 2019, 76.1% of the region's residents reported white alone as their

Table 3. Race and Hispanic Origin, 2019	Twin Cities Metro Area				Minnesota	
	Number	Percent	Change from 2000-2019 Numeric Percent		Percent	Change from 2000-2019
Total	3,065,147	100.0%	+423,091	+16.0%	100.0%	+13.1%
White	2,331,877	76.1%	+93,760	+4.2%	82.8%	+4.7%
Black or African American	299,059	9.8%	+142,439	+90.9%	6.4%	+107.6%
American Indian & Alaska Native	17,990	0.6%	-2,427	-11.9%	1.0%	+5.5%
Asian & Other Pac. Islander	231,154	7.5%	+108,915	+89.1%	4.9%	+87.8%
Some Other Race	73,211	2.4%	+28,150	+62.5%	1.9%	+58.1%
Two or More Races	111,856	3.6%	+52,254	+87.7%	3.0%	+99.9%
Hispanic or Latino origin	195,477	6.4%	+99,575	+103.8%	5.4%	+108.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey

race, compared to 82.8% of residents statewide. The region had especially higher concentrations of those reporting as Black or African American and Asian or Other Pacific Islander than the state overall. Beyond a smaller share of those reporting as white alone, the Metro Area also had a slightly smaller share of those reporting as American Indian or Alaska Native than the state (Table 3).

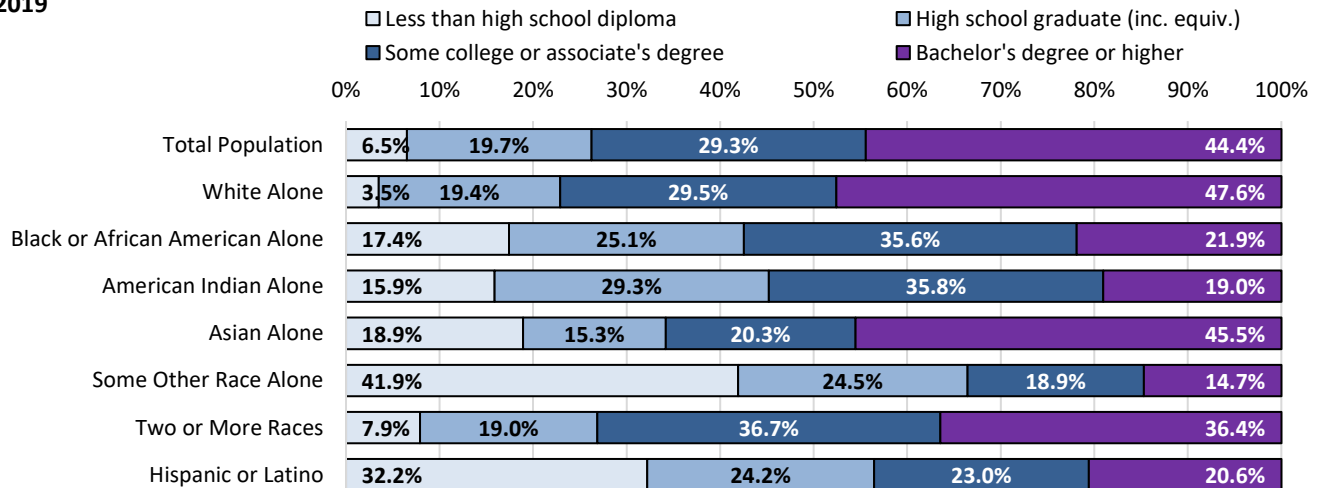
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

The Twin Cities Metro Area has more residents with higher educational attainment than the state overall. For example, 73.7% of those living in the Metro Area (that are 25 years of age and older) have attended a post-secondary institution or have obtained a degree. That includes 44.4% of the region's population with a bachelor's degree or more. Comparatively, 68.5% of the state's total population 25 years of age and older have attended a post-secondary institution, with 36.1% having a bachelor's degree or more (Table 4).

Table 4. Educational Attainment for the Adult Population, 2019	Metro Area		Minnesota
	Number	Percent	Percent
Total, 25 years & over	2,082,837	100.0%	100.0%
Less than high school	135,669	6.5%	6.9%
High school graduate (incl. equiv.)	411,200	19.7%	24.6%
Some college, no degree	404,081	19.4%	21.0%
Associate degree	206,774	9.9%	11.5%
Bachelor's degree	597,884	28.7%	23.7%
Advanced degree	327,229	15.7%	12.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey

Figure 5. Educational Attainment for the population aged 25 years & over by Race or Origin, 2019



Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey

Educational attainment varied significantly by race and ethnicity in the Metro Area. For example, where 96.5% of the white alone population 25 years and over reported having at least a high school diploma or equivalent, such figures were 58.1% for those reporting as some other race and 67.8% for those reporting Hispanic or Latino origins (Figure 5).

LABOR FORCE

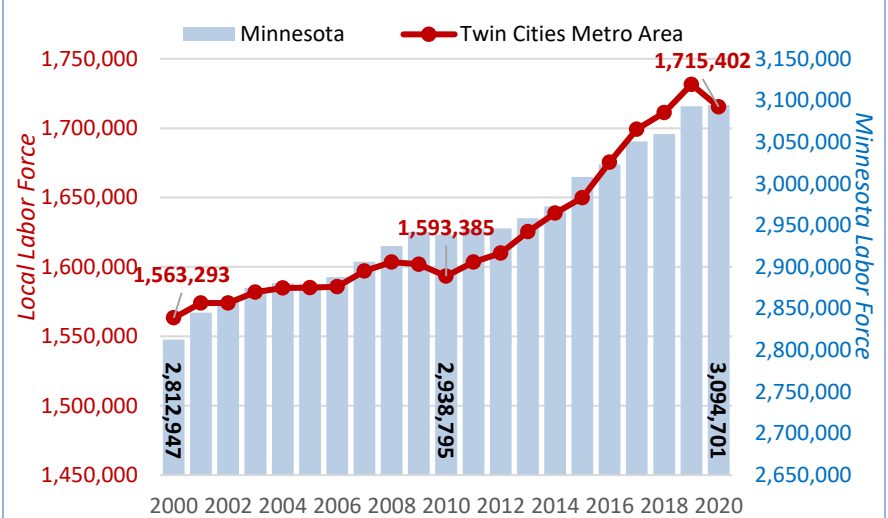
LABOR FORCE CHANGE

According to data from DEED's [Local Area Unemployment Statistics](#) program, the Twin Cities Metro Area's labor force has responded dramatically to the COVID-19 pandemic. After adding more than 138,100 people (1.0% average annual growth) between 2010 and 2019, the region's labor force dropped by more than 16,100 people (0.9%) between 2019 and 2020. Zooming in, the region's labor force dropped by nearly 97,300 people (5.5%) between June 2020 and January 2021. The region gained nearly half of this loss back through the summer months of 2021.

Looking back over the past three decades, the Metro Area's labor force has witnessed longer-term expansions and contractions.

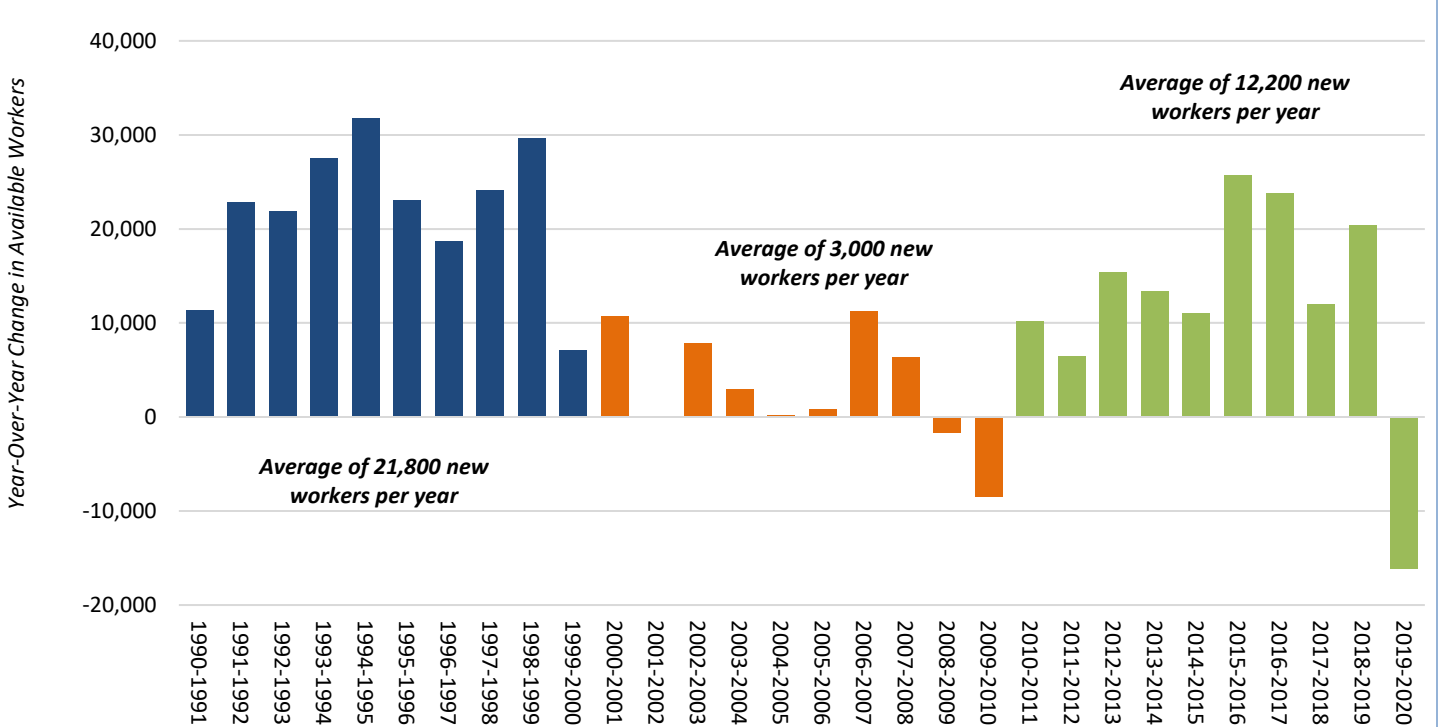
Between 1990 and 2000, for example, the region's labor force added an average of nearly 21,800 people per year (1.6% average annual growth rate). Between 2000 and 2010, labor force growth barely managed 3,000 per year (0.2% average annual growth rate). Since 2010, labor force growth has picked up again, adding an average of about 12,200 people per year (0.8% average annual growth) (Figure 6 and Figure 7).

Figure 6. Annual Labor Force Estimates, 2000-2020



Source: DEED Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program

Figure 7. Twin Cities Annual Change in Labor Force, 1990-2020



Source: DEED Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)

LABOR FORCE PROJECTIONS

If the Twin Cities Metro Area's population changes at the projected rates shown in Figure 4 above, the region would be expected to see a moderate increase in the labor force over the next decade. Applying current labor force participation rates to future population projections by age group creates labor force projections for the region, which show a steady 6.1% increase in workforce numbers (Table 5). This assumes the region's continued recovery from COVID-19's impact on its labor force size (Figure 6).

In addition to the overall increase, the labor force will also see a significant shift over time, with large percentage gains in the number of workers aged 65 years and over. These gains will come as the share of workers between 55 and 64 years is anticipated to decrease. At the other end of the age spectrum, the region is expected to see significant gains in the number of workers between the ages of 20 and 44 years old. Currently, those workers between the ages of 25 and 54, or those in their "prime-working years" make up 65.0% of the Metro Area's total labor force. By 2030, this age cohort will account for about 61.2% of the region's total labor force. Employers in the area will need to respond to such shifts creatively.

EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS

With 72.0% of the working age population aged 16 years and over in the labor force, the Metro Area had a slightly higher labor force participation rate than the state's 69.7% rate. The labor force participation rate is the share of both the employed and unemployed over the civilian noninstitutional population. In terms of unemployment, the Metro Area's overall rate of 3.9% in 2019 was slightly higher than the state's respective rate of 3.6% (Table 6). At the time, this represented approximately 68,100 unemployed persons in the region.

It should be noted that the COVID-19 pandemic has had a profound impact on the Metro Area's labor force size, labor force participation, and unemployment. The extent of this impact by demographics in the region will become more fully realized when 2020 Census data is released.

Until that data is released, DEED's Trends publication continues to report out statewide demographic trends related to COVID-19. Over 2020 and 2021, special emphasis has been placed on industry employment and Unemployment Insurance (UI) statistics. Analysis has shown that the pandemic has disproportionately impacted select populations, including populations of color and those with less educational attainment. Find out more here: <https://mn.gov/deed/newscenter/publications/trends/>.

Table 5. Metro Area Labor Force Projections

	2020 Labor Force Estimate	2030 Labor Force Projection	2020-2030 Change	
			Numeric	Percent
16 to 19 years	91,794	97,834	+6,041	+6.6%
20 to 24 years	174,997	208,886	+33,889	+19.4%
25 to 44 years	743,771	778,846	+35,075	+4.7%
45 to 54 years	360,343	376,603	+16,260	+4.5%
55 to 64 years	314,527	303,345	-11,183	-3.6%
65 to 74 years	84,784	109,591	+24,807	+29.3%
75 years & over	11,995	16,292	+4,297	+35.8%
Total Labor Force	1,782,210	1,891,397	+109,187	+6.1%

Source: calculated from Minnesota State Demographic Center population projections and 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 6. Employment Characteristics, 2019

	Metro Area			Minnesota	
	In Labor Force	Labor Force Partic. Rate	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force Partic. Rate	Unemp. Rate
Total Labor Force	1,745,224	72.0%	3.9%	69.7%	3.6%
16 to 19 years	76,455	50.6%	12.2%	53.2%	11.0%
20 to 24 years	160,379	84.8%	6.6%	84.6%	6.0%
25 to 44 years	775,708	89.3%	3.0%	88.8%	3.2%
45 to 54 years	353,723	87.9%	2.6%	87.6%	2.7%
55 to 64 years	294,248	74.2%	3.0%	73.0%	2.8%
65 to 74 years	72,666	29.5%	2.4%	27.9%	2.2%
75 years & over	11,695	6.9%	2.9%	6.6%	2.4%
Employment Characteristics by Race & Hispanic Origin					
White alone	1,378,912	71.8%	2.9%	69.3%	3.0%
Black or African American	148,769	72.6%	8.1%	71.3%	8.8%
American Indian & Alaska Nat.	8,351	60.5%	10.9%	58.9%	12.6%
Asian or Other Pac. Islanders	124,220	71.3%	4.2%	71.2%	4.3%
Some Other Race	40,480	79.5%	6.5%	77.7%	6.1%
Two or More Races	44,417	75.9%	7.2%	73.6%	7.4%
Hispanic or Latino	100,587	77.7%	5.9%	76.5%	6.1%
Employment Characteristics by Veteran Status					
Veterans, 18 to 64 years	55,073	81.5%	3.6%	79.5%	4.0%
Employment Characteristics by Disability					
With Any Disability	80,086	54.3%	9.4%	53.0%	8.6%
Employment Characteristics by Educational Attainment					
Population, 25 to 64 years	1,423,587	85.4%	3.0%	84.5%	3.0%
Less than H.S. Diploma	67,967	66.0%	7.7%	66.3%	4.2%
H.S. Diploma or Equivalent	231,455	78.9%	4.2%	78.5%	2.6%
Some College or Assoc. Deg.	424,011	85.7%	3.2%	85.3%	3.0%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	700,300	90.2%	1.9%	90.0%	1.7%

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

According to [Local Area Unemployment Statistics](#), the Metro Area has had a historically lower unemployment rate than Minnesota and the nation, regardless of the state of the economy. As of annual 2020, the Metro Area's unemployment rate stood at 6.0%, which represented approximately 103,420 unemployed persons. Minnesota's unemployment rate of 6.2% during that time represented approximately 191,140 people (Figure 8). As such, just over half of the state's unemployed persons resided within the Twin Cities Metro Area in 2020. Entering 2020, the Metro Area's unemployment rate remained between 2.8% and 2.9%, before spiking up to 9.0% in April and 10.1% in May. This spike was due to COVID-19's impact upon the region's labor market. May's rate of 10.1% represented approximately 172,300 unemployed persons, a number 3.4 times higher than it was in March. The region's unemployment rate declined after spiking in May, rose slightly during the winter months of 2020, and declined further to 3.5% through the summer months of 2021. The number of unemployed in the Metro Area averaged about 67,000 each month during the second and third quarters of 2021.

JOBSEEKERS PER VACANCY

Recovering from the impacts of COVID-19, the Metro Area's labor market continues to tighten. One clear demonstration of this was how the region quickly reverted to 0.9 unemployed persons per job vacancy during Q4 2020 after spiking to 2.5 unemployed persons per job vacancy during Q2 2020. After job vacancies in the region declined by 23.4% between the second quarters of 2019 and 2020, they were nearly identical between the fourth quarters of 2019 and 2020 (Figure 9).

COMMUTE SHED AND LABOR SHED, 2018

According to commuting data from the [U.S. Census Bureau](#), the vast majority – about 94% – of workers who live in the Twin Cities Metro Area also work within the region. There is no doubt that the Metro Area is a net importer of labor, having more jobs than available workers. In sum, about 1,527,900 workers both lived and worked in the Metro Area in 2018, while over 267,400 workers drove into the region for work, compared to about 102,300 workers who lived in the region but drove to surrounding counties for work (Table 7 and Figure 10).

Figure 8. Unemployment Rates, 2000-2020

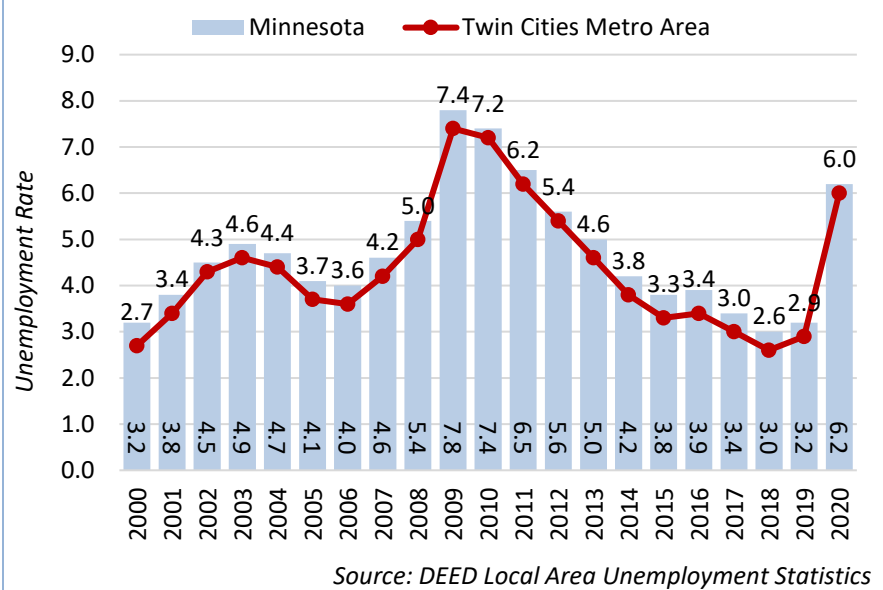


Figure 9. Job Vacancy Trends in the Metro Area, 2010-2020

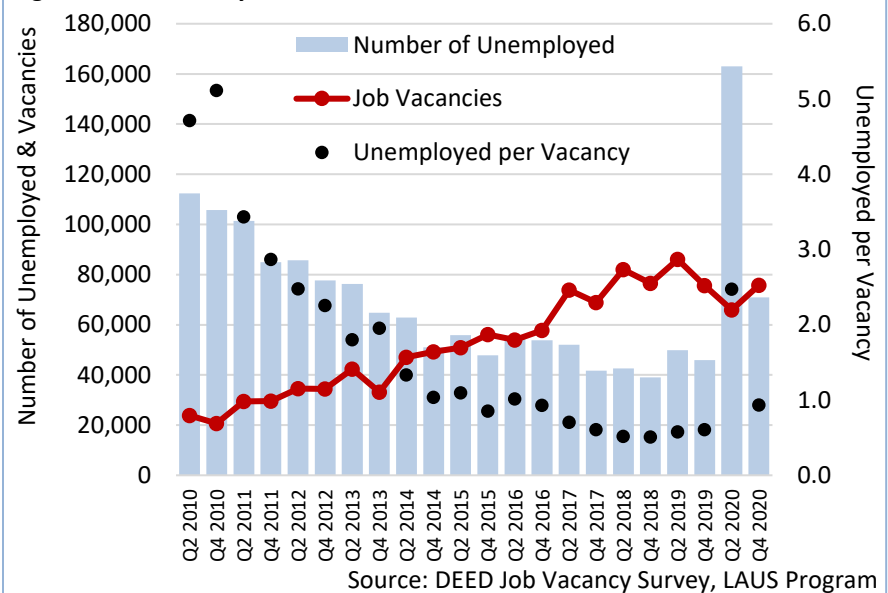


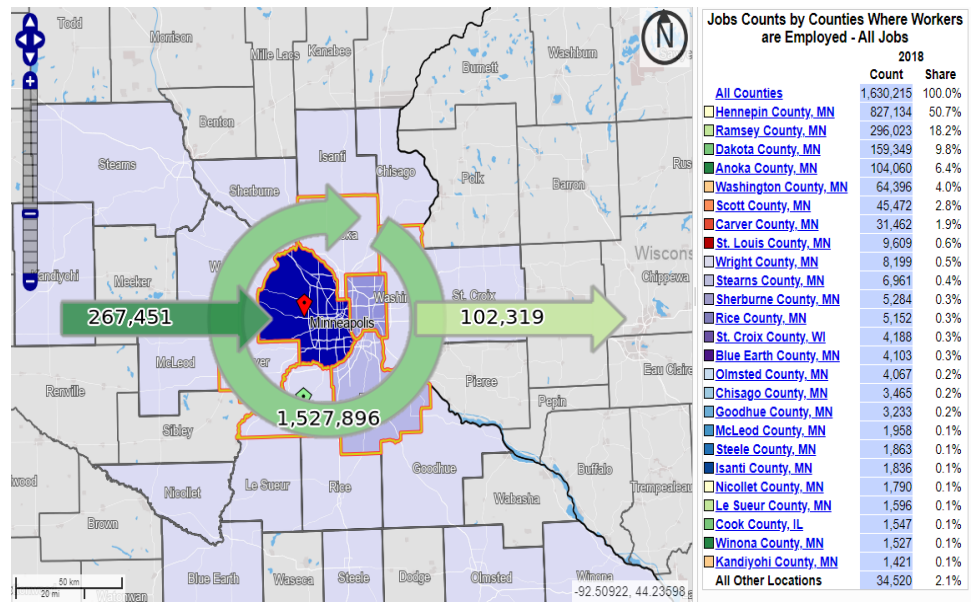
Table 7. Twin Cities Metro Area		2018	
Inflow/Outflow Job Counts (All Jobs), 2018		Count	Share
Employed in the Selection Area		1,795,347	100.0%
Employed in the Selection Area but Living Outside		267,451	14.9%
Employed and Living in the Selection Area		1,527,896	85.1%
Living in the Selection Area		1,630,215	100.0%
Living in the Selection Area but Employed Outside		102,319	6.3%
Living and Employed in the Selection Area		1,527,896	93.7%

Source: [U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap](#)

For those living in the Twin Cities Metro Area, top work destinations include Minneapolis, St. Paul, Bloomington, Eden Prairie, Eagan, Plymouth, St. Louis Park, and Minnetonka. Nearly one-in-five Metro Area residents work in Minneapolis alone, with about one-in-ten working in St. Paul. Zooming out, just over half (50.7%) of Twin Cities' residents work in Hennepin County, with nearly one-fifth (18.2%) working in Ramsey County (Figure 10).

For those outside residents commuting into the region for work, top origins include Wright County, Sherburne County, and St. Croix County, WI.

Figure 10. Twin Cities Metro Area Labor and Commute Shed, 2018



INCOMES, WAGES AND OCCUPATIONS

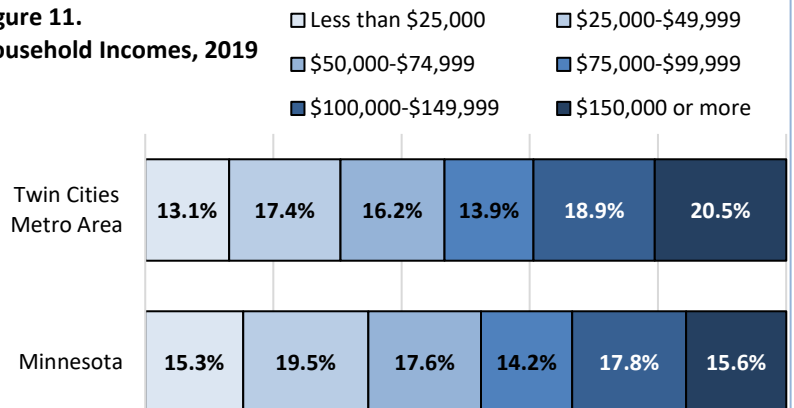
HOUSEHOLD INCOMES

As of 2019, household incomes were significantly higher in the Twin Cities Metro Area than they were for the rest of the state. The median household income in the Metro Area was \$80,485 in 2019, which was 12.9% higher than Minnesota's median household income of \$71,306. Even so, over three-in-ten (30.5%) of the households in the region had incomes below \$50,000 in 2019, compared to 34.8% of such households statewide (Figure 11). Median household incomes ranged from \$64,660 in Ramsey County to \$101,496 in Carver County.

Median household incomes varied significantly by race and ethnicity in the region. Black or African American households reported the lowest incomes in the Metro Area, with a median household income (\$36,047) that was over \$50,700 lower than the respective median household income for white households (\$86,783) (Figure 12). Only those reporting as white or Asian had median household incomes close to or above the median household income for the total of all households in the Twin Cities Metro Area.

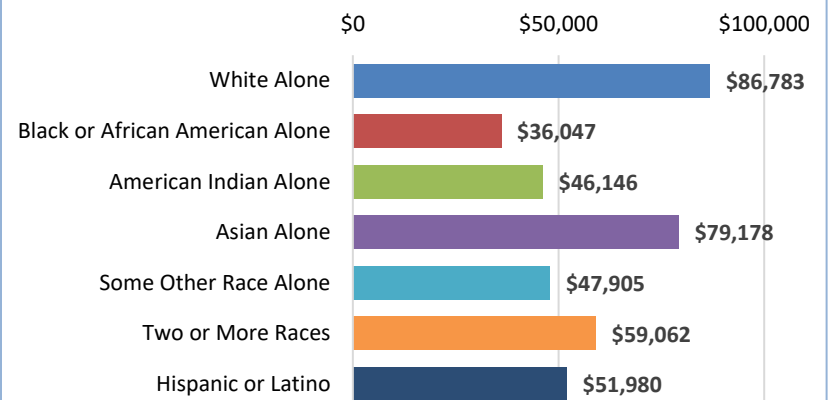
Figure 11.

Household Incomes, 2019



Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Figure 12. Median Household Income by Race, 2019



Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey

COST OF LIVING

According to DEED's [Cost of Living tool](#), the basic needs budget for an average Minnesota family (which consists of two adults and one child, with one full-time and one part-time worker) was \$58,800 in 2020. The cost of living for a similar family in the Twin Cities Metro Area was about \$65,300 – which was the highest of the six planning regions in the state. The highest monthly costs were for housing, food, and transportation; with housing, childcare, and taxes significantly higher than the rest of the state. To meet the basic cost of living for the region, each worker in the family scenario described would need to earn \$20.93 per hour, again one working part-time and one working full time.

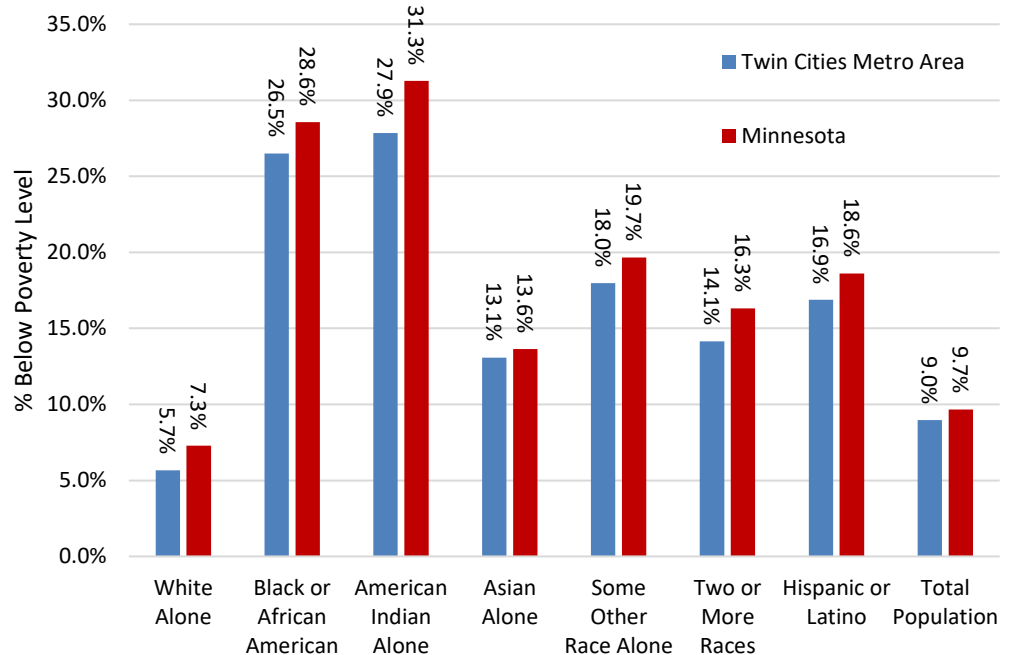
DEED's Cost of Living tool provides different estimates for household compositions including single people, partnered couples, and up to four children. For a single person living alone and working full-time, the estimated yearly cost in the Metro Area would be about \$35,000 which would require an hourly wage of \$16.84 to meet the basic needs standard of living (Table 8).

Table 8. Family Yearly Cost, Worker Hourly Wage, and Family Monthly Costs, 2020										
Family Composition	Number of Workers	Yearly Cost of Living	Hourly Wage Required	Monthly Costs						
				Child Care	Food	Health Care	Housing	Trans- portation	Other	Taxes
Twin Cities Metro Area										
Single, 0 children	1 FT	\$35,028	\$16.84	\$0	\$360	\$146	\$964	\$683	\$362	\$404
Single, 1 child	1 FT	\$66,756	\$32.09	\$1,474	\$531	\$415	\$1,230	\$687	\$482	\$744
2 parents, 1 child	1 FT, 1 PT	\$65,292	\$20.93	\$737	\$821	\$569	\$1,230	\$792	\$562	\$730
2 parents, 2 children	2 FT	\$106,308	\$25.55	\$2,416	\$1,071	\$584	\$1,745	\$834	\$771	\$1,438
State of Minnesota										
Single, 0 children	1 FT	\$32,964	\$15.85	\$0	\$355	\$153	\$832	\$704	\$325	\$378
2 parents, 1 child	1 FT, 1 PT	\$58,800	\$18.85	\$546	\$810	\$549	\$1,069	\$819	\$515	\$592
Source: DEED Cost of Living tool										

Source: [DEED Cost of Living tool](#)

Overall, the Metro Area's poverty rate was 9.0% in 2019, which was slightly below the statewide rate of 9.7%. Like incomes, poverty levels varied widely by race and origin. It was estimated that 27.9% of the region's American Indian or Alaska Native population was below the poverty level in 2019, compared to just 5.7% of the white population. Likewise, poverty levels hovered around 26.5% for Black or African Americans, and 18.0% for people reporting some other race. 16.9% of people reporting Hispanic or Latino origins, 14.1% of those reporting Two or More Races, and 13.1% of Asians were also below the poverty level in 2019. In all cases, the region's poverty rate was lower than the state's poverty rate (Figure 13). The respective share of the population below the poverty level by county ranged from 4.1% in Carver County and 4.3% in Washington County to 14.0% in Ramsey County and 10.4% in Hennepin County.

Figure 13. Percent Below the Poverty Level by Race or Origin, 2019



Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey

WAGES AND OCCUPATIONS

According to DEED's [Occupational Employment Statistics](#) program, the median hourly wage for all occupations in the Twin Cities Metro Area was \$24.93 in the first quarter of 2021, which was the highest wage level of the six planning regions in the state. The Metro Area's median hourly wage was \$1.93 above the state's median hourly wage, equaling 108.4% of the statewide wage rate. Working full-time and year-round, a worker earning the median wage in the Metro Area would earn about \$4,000 more than a worker earning the median wage in the state overall (Table 9). Zooming out, half of workers in the Metro Area earn between \$16.73 and \$38.95 per hour.

Table 9. Occupational Employment Statistics by Region, 1 st Qtr. 2021	Median Hourly Wage	Estimated Regional Employment
Twin Cities Metro Area	\$24.93	1,697,060
Central Minnesota	\$20.66	283,560
Southeast Minnesota	\$21.13	231,950
Northwest Minnesota	\$19.24	207,970
Southwest Minnesota	\$19.34	166,690
Northeast Minnesota	\$20.49	132,720
State of Minnesota	\$23.00	2,708,760

Source: [DEED Occupational Employment Statistics](#)

The top three-employing occupational groups in the Metro Area, being Office and Administrative Support Occupations, Sales and Related Occupations, and Business and Financial Operations Occupations, account for 30.7% of the region's total 1,697,060 jobs. With the impacts of COVID-19, Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations dropped from the third most-employing occupational group to the sixth. The region stands out for having higher concentrations of Business and Financial Operations; Legal; Computer and Mathematical; Architecture and Engineering; and Arts, Design, Entertainment, and Media workers. When analyzing occupational data in Table 10, location quotients measure employment concentration within a specific area over a base economy, in this case the Metro Area over the State of Minnesota.

Table 10. Metro Area Occupational Employment Statistics, 1 st Qtr. 2021							
	Twin Cities Metro Area				State of Minnesota		
	Median Hourly Wage	Estimated Regional Employment	Share of Total Employment	Location Quotient	Median Hourly Wage	Estimated Regional Employment	Share of Total Employment
Total, All Occupations	\$24.93	1,697,060	100.0%	1.0	\$23.00	2,708,760	100.0%
Office & Administrative Support	\$21.96	219,750	12.9%	1.0	\$20.93	338,050	12.5%
Sales & Related	\$18.76	158,630	9.3%	1.0	\$16.83	250,430	9.2%
Business & Financial Operations	\$36.59	141,770	8.4%	1.3	\$35.24	179,670	6.6%
Transportation & Material Moving	\$19.09	123,850	7.3%	0.9	\$18.83	209,210	7.7%
Management	\$58.99	119,150	7.0%	1.2	\$54.22	164,530	6.1%
Food Preparation & Serving Related	\$13.94	115,480	6.8%	0.9	\$13.34	195,120	7.2%
Production	\$20.54	104,880	6.2%	0.8	\$19.82	202,240	7.5%
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	\$38.80	104,110	6.1%	0.9	\$36.90	188,210	6.9%
Healthcare Support	\$15.68	92,010	5.4%	0.9	\$15.52	157,140	5.8%
Education, Training & Library	\$25.64	88,880	5.2%	0.9	\$24.64	159,060	5.9%
Computer & Mathematical	\$46.25	83,760	4.9%	1.4	\$44.89	98,240	3.6%
Construction & Extraction	\$33.47	55,850	3.3%	0.9	\$29.84	102,390	3.8%
Installation, Maintenance & Repair	\$26.77	53,890	3.2%	0.9	\$25.45	98,840	3.6%
Building, Grounds Cleaning & Maint.	\$16.67	43,400	2.6%	0.9	\$16.14	74,550	2.8%
Architecture & Engineering	\$40.52	39,540	2.3%	1.1	\$38.90	54,880	2.0%
Personal Care & Service	\$14.91	32,510	1.9%	1.0	\$14.57	51,660	1.9%
Community & Social Service	\$24.73	32,100	1.9%	0.9	\$24.21	55,630	2.1%
Arts, Design, Entertainment & Media	\$27.98	26,520	1.6%	1.2	\$25.72	36,260	1.3%
Protective Service	\$23.80	26,050	1.5%	1.0	\$24.18	42,520	1.6%
Life, Physical & Social Science	\$38.12	18,230	1.1%	1.1	\$35.48	26,120	1.0%
Legal	\$45.37	15,590	0.9%	1.3	\$41.02	19,760	0.7%
Farming, Fishing & Forestry	\$16.78	1,110	0.1%	0.4	\$18.14	4,230	0.2%

Source: DEED Occupational Employment Statistics, Qtr. 1 2021

When analyzing occupational groups by wage, the lowest-paying jobs are concentrated in Food Preparation and Serving; Building, Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance; Sales and Related; Personal Care and Service; and Healthcare Support, which tend to have lower educational and training requirements. In contrast, the highest paying jobs are found in Management; Computer and Mathematical; Legal; Architecture and Engineering; Healthcare Practitioners; Business and Financial Operations; and Life, Physical, and Social Science occupations, which all need higher levels of education and experience, including many that require postsecondary training. The pay gaps between the region and state are much bigger in these occupations (Table 10).

JOB VACANCY SURVEY

Employers in Twin Cities Metro Area reported 75,729 job vacancies in the fourth quarter of 2020, nearly matching the 75,572 openings compared to the previous year, but considerably higher than the five-year average of 70,900 job vacancies. This high number of vacancies comes after a significant annual drop in vacancies during the second quarter of 2020, which was due to the COVID-19 recession. The median hourly wage offer was \$17.48 across all occupations but ranged from a low of \$12.53 per hour for Food Preparation and Serving workers, to \$30.00 per hour or more for Legal, Computer and Mathematical, Architecture and Engineering, and Management occupations.

The largest number of vacancies were in Sales and Related Occupations, followed by Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations, Food Preparation and Serving Occupations, Healthcare Support Occupations, and Office and Administrative Support Occupations. More than half (51.5%) of the vacancies in the region were in these five occupational groups. Overall, 29% of the openings were for part-time work, 42% required postsecondary education, and 54% required a year or more of experience (Table 11).

Table 11. Twin Cities Metro Area Job Vacancy Survey Results, Qtr. 4 2020

	Number of Total Vacancies	Percent Part-time	Percent Temporary or Seasonal	Requiring Post-Secondary Education	Requiring 1 or More Years of Experience	Requiring Certificate or License	Median Hourly Wage Offer
Total, All Occupations	75,729	29%	9%	42%	54%	42%	\$17.48
Sales & Related	11,634	23%	7%	27%	45%	17%	\$16.03
Healthcare Practitioners	7,503	36%	3%	86%	66%	95%	\$27.61
Food Prep & Serving Related	7,217	50%	3%	1%	18%	9%	\$12.53
Healthcare Support	6,413	60%	2%	36%	36%	74%	\$15.04
Office & Administrative Support	6,245	37%	7%	22%	45%	27%	\$15.71
Transportation & Material Moving	5,373	25%	4%	4%	28%	48%	\$14.98
Production	3,948	16%	1%	42%	54%	8%	\$17.66
Management	3,642	1%	2%	75%	94%	48%	\$34.70
Computer & Mathematical	3,414	2%	6%	61%	93%	46%	\$31.78
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	3,317	17%	3%	25%	57%	34%	\$19.13
Educational Instruction & Library	3,003	38%	32%	69%	77%	71%	\$18.61
Business & Financial Operations	2,514	1%	7%	70%	95%	37%	\$25.85
Protective Service	1,643	18%	8%	13%	49%	29%	\$13.68
Community & Social Service	1,604	18%	3%	67%	80%	76%	\$18.64
Arts, Design, Entertainment & Media	1,399	13%	7%	66%	73%	11%	\$20.51
Building, Grounds Cleaning & Maint.	1,341	40%	15%	5%	36%	36%	\$14.83
Architecture & Engineering	1,143	2%	11%	77%	79%	54%	\$31.86
Construction & Extraction	986	15%	36%	25%	53%	42%	\$24.76
Personal Care & Service	752	53%	20%	39%	70%	71%	\$16.08
Life, Physical, & Social Science	498	6%	10%	88%	86%	44%	\$26.53
Legal	185	15%	7%	84%	87%	67%	\$30.49

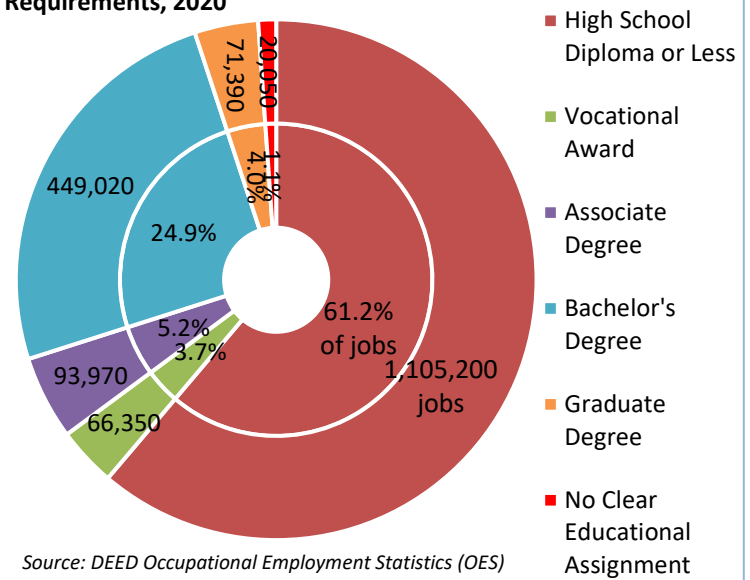
Source: DEED Job Vacancy Survey, Qtr. 4 2020

EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Typically, DEED's Job Vacancy Survey shows that about 40% of job vacancies in the Twin Cities Metro Area require some level of post-secondary education. This is similar to the share of jobs requiring post-secondary education as highlighted by DEED's Occupational Employment Statistics program. As of 2020, this program showed that 39% of all jobs in the region required post-secondary education (Figure 14). In other words, the majority of jobs in the Metro Area, 61%, required a high school diploma or less.

Certain careers – such as Dentists, Lawyers, and Teachers – require a college education, while other jobs – including Cost Estimators, Sales Representatives, and Correctional Officers – do not. College is an excellent way to move up career ladders and open windows of opportunity to fields that would otherwise be closed, such as nursing or engineering. Many of these occupations offer high wages and are in high demand in the marketplace. While education is typically a worthwhile investment, college can be expensive. According to the Minnesota Office of Higher Education, average annual expenses for a full-time resident undergrad can range from \$19,890 at state colleges to \$51,200 at private non-profit colleges. For those who go onto to higher education and college, choice of major matters – different programs lead to different jobs that earn different amounts of money.

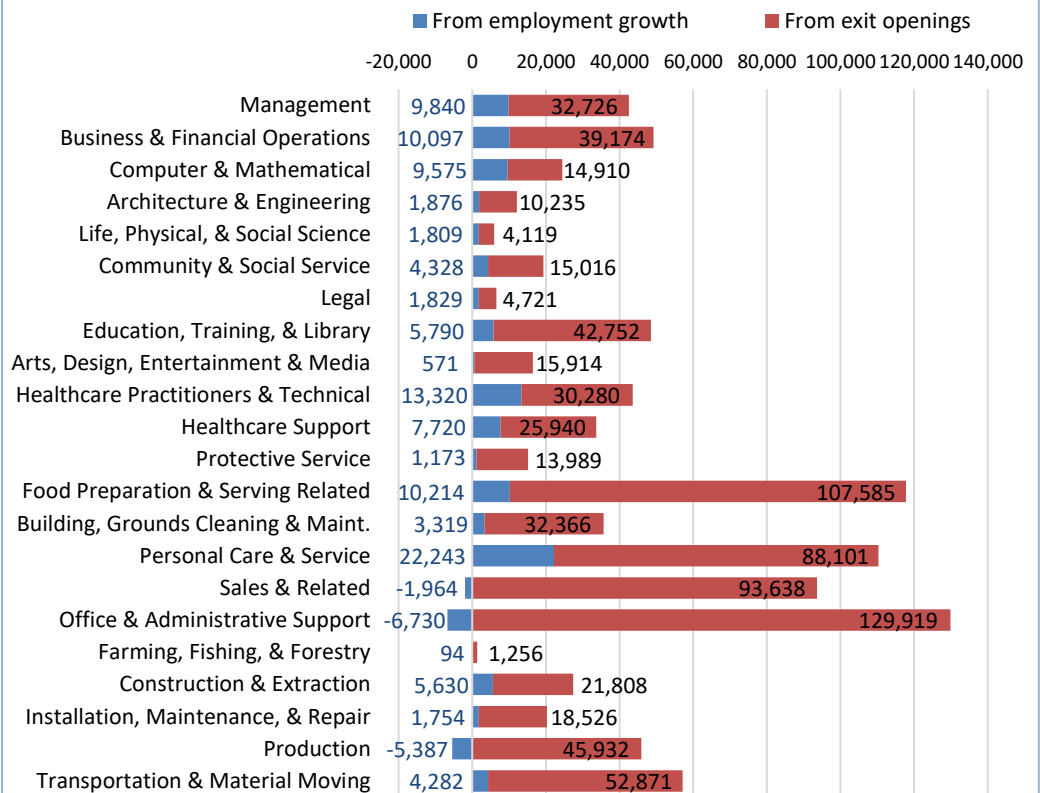
Figure 14. Twin Cities Share of Jobs by Educational Requirements, 2020



EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS

Overall, the Metro Area is projected to grow 5.3% from 2018 to 2028, a gain of nearly 101,400 net new jobs. In addition, the region is also expected to need approximately 841,800 replacement openings to fill jobs left vacant by retirements and other career changers. Personal Care and Service, Healthcare Practitioners, Food Preparation and Serving, Business and Financial Operations, Management, and Computer occupations are expected to see the most new growth, but every occupational group will show some future demand either through new jobs or replacement openings (Figure 15).

Figure 15. Twin Cities Regional Employment Projections, 2018-2028



OCCUPATIONS IN DEMAND

According to DEED's [Occupations in Demand](#) tool, there are about 300 distinct occupations showing relatively high demand in the region, with training and education requirements ranging from short-term on-the-job training to postsecondary education to advanced degrees. These occupations are spread across different sectors but are also concentrated in the region's major industries. For example, Retail Salespersons, Personal Care Aides, Registered Nurses, Software Developers, Accountants, and Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers are among the top occupations in demand based on the consistent need for workers in these fields. Many of the jobs are concentrated in Health Care, Professional and Business Services, Manufacturing, Transportation, and other related industries (Table 12).

Table 12. Twin Cities Metro Area Occupations in Demand by Education Level, 2020

Less than High School	High School or Equivalent	Some College, Vocational Training, or Assoc. Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Home Health and Personal Care Aides (\$28,922)	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses (\$51,540)	Registered Nurses (\$85,602)	Software Developers and Software Quality Assurance Analysts (\$105,470)
Retail Salespersons (\$26,660)	Nursing Assistants (\$38,066)	Computer Network Support Specialists (\$65,304)	Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists (\$74,094)
Stockers and Order Fillers (\$31,456)	Medical Assistants (38,066)	Magnetic Resonance Imaging Technologists (\$82,199)	Construction Managers (\$96,645)
Customer Service Representatives (\$41,374)	Health Information Technologists and Medical Registrars (\$81,921)	Web Developers and Digital Interface Designers (\$82,193)	Information Security Analysts (\$103,978)
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Mfg. (\$73,225)	Computer User Support Specialists (\$57,312)	Surgical Technologists (\$62,542)	Substitute Teachers, Short-Term (\$38,513)
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers (\$45,504)	Medical Dosimetrists, Medical Records Specialists, and Health Technologists and Technicians (\$53,709)	Clinical Laboratory Technologists and Technicians (\$54,660)	Substance Abuse, Behavioral Disorder, and Mental Health Counselors (50,762)
Janitors and Cleaners (\$31,861)	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics (\$46,772)	Industrial Engineering Technologists and Technicians (\$54,934)	Computer Network Architects (\$116,165)
Social and Human Service Assistants (\$36,081)	Electricians (\$76,713)	Radiologic Technologist and Technicians (\$69,362)	Nurse Practitioners (\$120,092)
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers (\$36,000)	Dental Assistants (\$55,364)	Cardiovascular Technologists and Technicians (\$66,975)	Computer Systems Analysts (\$95,240)
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers (\$52,337)	Heating, Air-Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics (\$62,385)	Environmental Science and Protection Technicians (\$53,923)	Surgeons (>\$100/hour)

Source: DEED Occupations in Demand

ECONOMY

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

According to DEED's [Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages \(QCEW\) program](#), the Metro Area was home to nearly 86,600 business establishments providing an average of nearly 1.64 million covered jobs through 2020 (Table 13).

Table 13. Metro Area Industry Employment Statistics, 2020

Geography	Number of Firms	Number of Jobs	Total Payroll (\$1,000s)	Average Annual Wage	2015-2020		2019-2020	
					Change in Jobs	Percent Change	Change in Jobs	Percent Change
Minnesota	182,274	2,706,555	\$173,687,929	\$64,116	-67,871	-2.4%	-195,077	-6.7%
Twin Cities Metro Area	86,595	1,644,578	\$117,801,322	\$71,552	-30,714	-1.8%	-131,861	-7.4%
Hennepin County	41,309	863,014	\$68,826,140	\$79,612	-20,497	-2.3%	-74,754	-8.0%
Ramsey County	14,247	309,254	\$21,358,579	\$69,004	-17,938	-5.5%	-26,112	-7.8%
Dakota County	10,814	178,069	\$11,097,231	\$62,244	-5,974	-3.2%	-13,430	-7.0%
Anoka County	7,914	120,682	\$6,998,026	\$58,032	+2,058	+1.7%	-7,281	-5.7%
Washington County	6,204	83,961	\$4,410,152	\$52,520	+4,822	+6.1%	-4,482	-5.1%
Scott County	3,527	52,010	\$2,901,407	\$55,796	+6,737	+14.9%	-2,801	-5.1%
Carver County	2,581	37,587	\$2,209,786	\$58,760	+78	+0.2%	-3,000	-7.4%

Source: DEED Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages (QCEW)

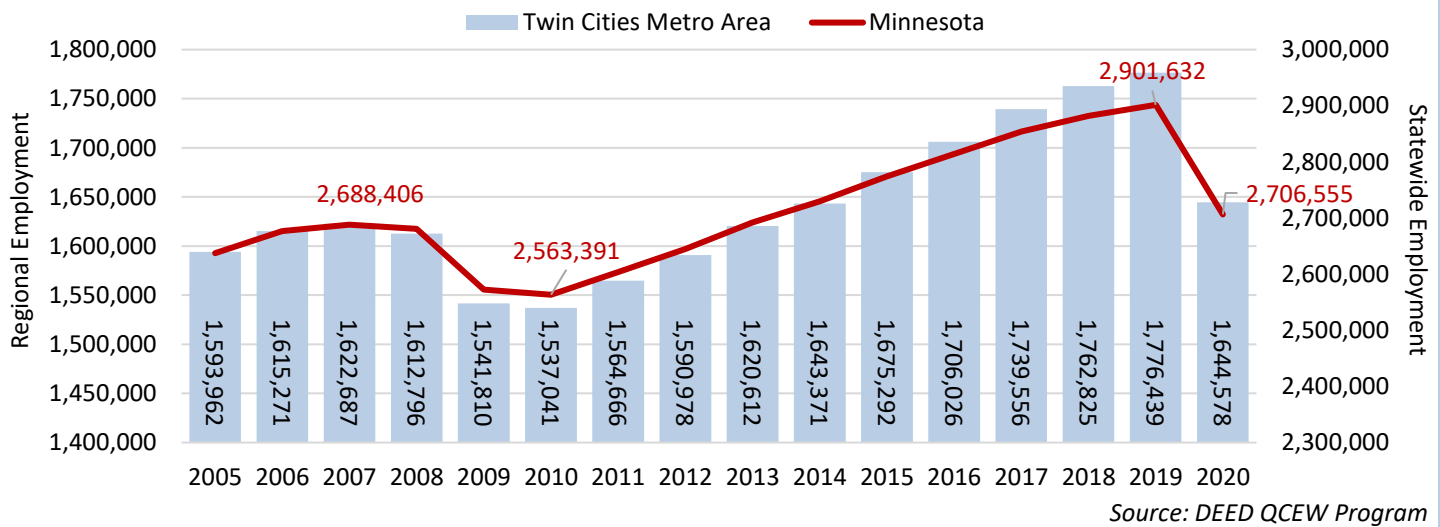
The average annual wage across all industries was \$71,582 in the Twin Cities Metro Area, which was about 11.6% higher than the state's average annual wage across all industries (Table 13).

After losing an estimated 85,646 jobs (-5.3%) during the Great Recession between 2007 and 2010, the Twin Cities Metro Area went on to gain 239,398 jobs (+15.6%) between 2010 and 2019. The regional growth rate of 15.6% outpaced the respective statewide employment growth rate of 13.2% during that period. In fact, where the Metro Area accounted for 61.2% of Minnesota's total employment in 2019, it accounted for 70.8% of the state's total employment growth between 2010 and 2019 (Figure 16).

With the onset of COVID-19 in 2020, however, the Metro Area experienced significant industry employment loss. Between annual 2019 and 2020 the Metro Area's total employment plummeted by 131,861 jobs. This 7.4% drop was slightly more severe than the state's respective 6.7% drop during that period. For the region, such employment loss was much more significant than losses experienced during the Great Recession. Zooming into quarterly trends, employment loss during COVID was most extreme between the second quarters of 2019 and 2020. During that period, Metro Area total employment dropped by 233,777 jobs (-13.1%).

Annual employment losses between 2019 and 2020 did vary by county in the Metro Area. Scott County (-5.1%), Washington County (-5.1%), and Anoka County (-5.7%) all witnessed employment losses less severe than the state during that period. Hennepin County (-8.0%) and Ramsey County (-7.8%) experienced the sharpest loss of employment due to COVID (Table 13).

Figure 16. Industry Employment Statistics, 2005-2020



Annual employment losses in the Twin Cities Metro Area between 2019 and 2020 were more severe for Accommodation and Food Services (-39,141 jobs; -27.7%); Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation (-13,104 jobs; -35.9%); Retail Trade (-12,630 jobs; -7.7%); Administrative and Support Services (-11,828 jobs; -12.2%); and Other Services (-9,144 jobs; -15.9%). Altogether, these five major industry sectors lost 85,847 jobs, accounting for nearly two-thirds (65.1%) of the region's total employment losses during that period. Other major industries losing more than 5,000 jobs included Healthcare and Social Assistance (-8,751 jobs); Educational Services (-7,089 jobs); Manufacturing (-6,889 jobs); and Transportation and Warehousing (-5,247 jobs). Those major industries making it through annual 2020 relatively unchanged included Finance and Insurance (-346 jobs); Utilities (-6 jobs); Mining (-5 jobs); and Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting (+56 jobs) (Table 14).

When analyzing in-depth industry sectors, those with the largest loss of employment between annual 2019 and 2020 included Food Services and Drinking Places (-32,473 jobs); Administrative and Support Services (-11,813 jobs); Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries (-7,719 jobs); Educational Services (-7,089 jobs); Accommodation (-

6,667 jobs); Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries (-4,541 jobs); Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services (-4,342 jobs); Ambulatory Health Care Services (-4,156 jobs); Personal and Laundry Services (-4,143 jobs); and Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores (-3,584 jobs). Out of nearly 100 in-depth industries at this level of analysis, these ten industries accounted for about two-thirds of region's total employment losses.

Table 14. Metro Area Industry Employment Statistics, 2020

NAICS Industry Title	2020 Annual Data				Avg. Annual Wage	2015-2020		2019-2020	
	Number of Firms	Number of Jobs	Percent of Jobs	Total Payroll (\$1,000s)		Change in Jobs	Percent Change	Change in Jobs	Percent Change
Total, All Industries	86,595	1,644,578	100.0%	\$117,801,322	\$71,552	-30,714	-1.8%	-131,861	-7.4%
Health Care & Social Assistance	11,626	270,196	16.4%	\$15,184,257	\$56,108	+18,736	+7.5%	-8,751	-3.1%
Manufacturing	4,060	166,172	10.1%	\$13,454,604	\$80,912	-2,308	-1.4%	-6,889	-4.0%
Retail Trade	8,571	152,188	9.3%	\$5,559,782	\$36,504	-11,288	-6.9%	-12,630	-7.7%
Educational Services	2,221	128,067	7.8%	\$7,714,861	\$60,320	-809	-0.6%	-7,089	-5.2%
Professional & Technical Services	11,391	121,631	7.4%	\$13,081,764	\$107,484	+9,058	+8.0%	-4,342	-3.4%
Finance & Insurance	4,918	114,730	7.0%	\$14,453,817	\$125,944	+8,921	+8.4%	-346	-0.3%
Accommodation & Food Services	6,167	101,953	6.2%	\$2,353,445	\$23,036	-31,114	-23.4%	-39,141	-27.7%
Admin. & Support Services	4,362	85,457	5.2%	\$4,082,659	\$47,788	-10,295	-10.8%	-11,828	-12.2%
Management of Companies	929	76,611	4.7%	\$10,437,815	\$136,136	+7,493	+10.8%	-2,297	-2.9%
Wholesale Trade	5,037	75,028	4.6%	\$6,954,850	\$92,612	-5,511	-6.8%	-2,103	-2.7%
Construction	6,779	73,117	4.4%	\$5,858,673	\$80,080	+6,408	+9.6%	-2,596	-3.4%
Public Administration	793	70,964	4.3%	\$5,163,552	\$72,800	+2,117	+3.1%	-2,141	-2.9%
Transportation & Warehousing	2,011	68,550	4.2%	\$4,306,434	\$62,712	+5,316	+8.4%	-5,247	-7.1%
Other Services	9,608	48,201	2.9%	\$2,112,817	\$44,096	-7,799	-13.9%	-9,144	-15.9%
Information	1,746	32,218	2.0%	\$3,136,153	\$97,292	-6,580	-17.0%	-3,004	-8.5%
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	4,209	26,195	1.6%	\$1,664,136	\$63,492	-5,041	-16.1%	-1,253	-4.6%
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	1,732	23,423	1.4%	\$1,291,606	\$56,628	-8,334	-26.2%	-13,104	-35.9%
Utilities	110	6,216	0.4%	\$806,089	\$129,688	+86	+1.4%	-6	-0.1%
Agriculture	293	3,129	0.2%	\$126,053	\$40,300	+366	+13.2%	+56	+1.8%
Mining	36	528	0.0%	\$57,954	\$111,748	-135	-20.4%	-5	-0.9%

Source: DEED Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages (QCEW)

According to DEED's Quarterly Employment Demographics (QED) program, the workforce in the Twin Cities Metro Area has aged over the past 10 years. For example, in 2009, 15.8% of the region's workforce was 55 years of age and older. By 2019, 20.9% of the workforce was 55 years of age and older.

With rising demand and tight labor market conditions, wages have been climbing across the board for all workers. While wages were still lowest for the youngest and oldest workers who tend to fill lower-skilled, less-than-fulltime jobs in industries like Retail Trade and Accommodation and Food Services, these two age groups enjoyed the fastest percentage increase in wages from 2009 to 2019 (Table 15).

Table 15. Workforce Demographics by Age Group and Gender, Total of All Industries, 2009-2019

Twin Cities Metro Area	Percentage of Workers		Minnesota		Median Hourly Wage		Median Hours Worked (Per Qtr.)	
	2019	2009	2019	2009	2019	2009	2019	2009
Total, all ages	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	\$22.12	\$17.80	434	442
19 years & under	5.2%	5.4%	6.0%	6.5%	\$11.76	\$7.96	106	114
20 to 24 years	9.8%	10.7%	10.1%	11.1%	\$15.30	\$11.33	257	270
25 to 44 years	45.0%	45.0%	43.2%	42.7%	\$24.67	\$19.54	468	478
45 to 54 years	19.1%	23.1%	18.7%	23.0%	\$29.30	\$23.23	480	480
55 to 64 years	16.4%	13.0%	16.9%	13.5%	\$27.68	\$22.03	480	480
65 years & over	4.5%	2.8%	5.1%	3.3%	\$18.85	\$14.36	281	251
Male	49.2%	49.0%	49.1%	49.0%	\$25.07	\$20.19	480	480
Female	50.8%	51.0%	50.9%	51.0%	\$21.15	\$16.69	400	400

Source: DEED Quarterly Employment Demographics

Employment Diversity

According to the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey and the Quarterly Workforce Indicators program, where those reporting as a race other than white make up 21.0% of the overall labor force in the Metro Area, they held 19.5% of total jobs in the region. Through the third quarter of 2020, that equaled 366,312 workers of color, compared to 1,372,132 white alone workers. Workers of color held just 10.9% of total jobs in the region in 2000. (Figure 17). Further, there were nearly 91,500 workers with Hispanic and Latino origins in the Metro Area in 2020, accounting for 5.4% of the region's total jobs. This was up from 2.9% in 2000.

In sum, workers of color filled an additional 157,358 jobs in the Metro Area between 2000 and 2020, accounting for a growth rate of 88.9%. With 154,005 jobs, Black or African Americans are the largest population of color in the regional economy, gaining 69,657 jobs between 2000 and 2020 (+82.6%). Asian or Other Pacific Islanders in the workforce more than doubled (+68,608 jobs; +110.4%) between 2000 and 2020, accounting for 130,775 jobs in 2020. Workers reporting Two or More Races held 36,449 jobs in 2020, also nearly doubling (+17,957 jobs; +97.1%) since 2000. With 11,751 jobs in 2020, American Indian or Alaska Natives added 1,140 jobs (+10.7%) between 2000 and 2020. The white workforce in the region declined by 4.7% (68,201 jobs) between 2000 and 2020 (Figure 17 and 18).

Figure 17. Twin Cities Metro Area Employment by Race

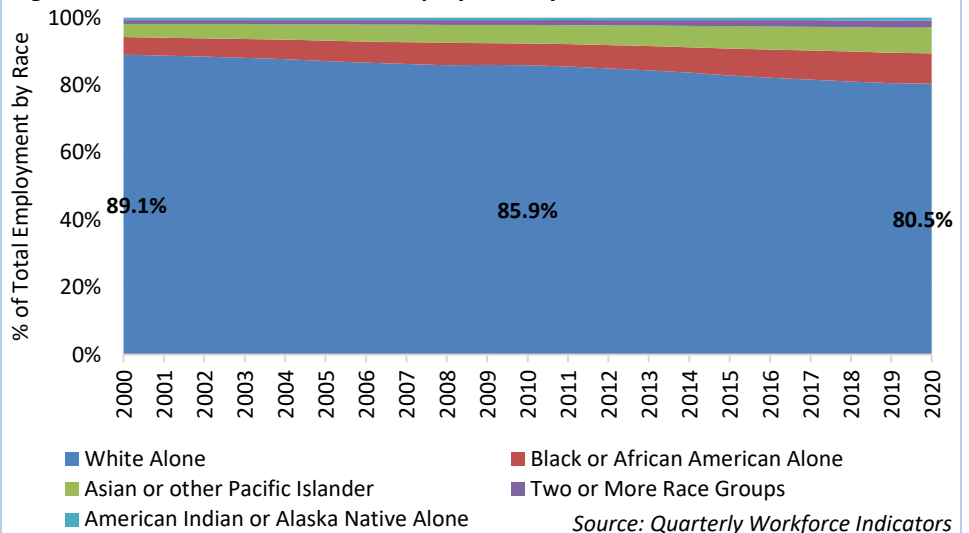
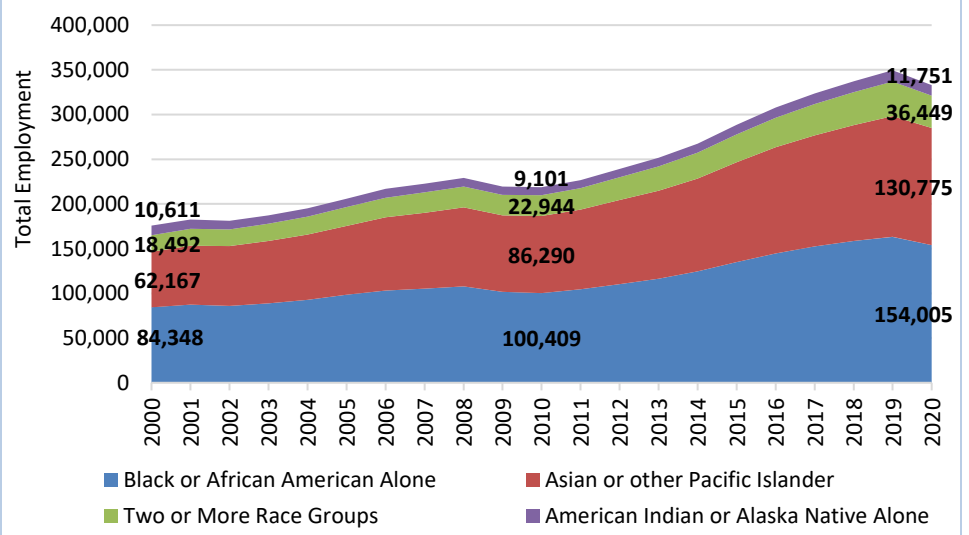


Figure 18. Twin Cities Metro Area Employment Trends by Race



The Quarterly Workforce Indicators data can reveal how COVID-19 has disproportionately affected workers of color in the Twin Cities Metro Area. For example, the hardest hit industry in terms of employment loss was Accommodation and Food Services. Workers reporting as a race other than white made up 24.1% of total employment in this industry before COVID struck in 2019, with those workers reporting Hispanic or Latino origins making up 12.1% of such jobs. For reference, workers reporting as a race other than white made up 19.3% of total employment in the region that year, with those workers reporting Hispanic or Latino origins making up 5.3% of total employment. Workers of color had higher shares of employment in other hard-hit industries including Administrative and Support Services, Healthcare and Social Assistance, and Transportation and Warehousing.

INDUSTRY PROJECTIONS

Total employment in the Twin Cities Metro Area is anticipated to grow by 5.3% between 2018 and 2028. This is equivalent to approximately 101,400 net new jobs. The most extensive growth is expected to be in Health Care and Social Assistance, where its total employment is projected to increase by over 51,300 net new jobs. The region is also expected to see significant employment growth in Professional and Technical Services (+20,100 jobs), Accommodation and Food Services (+8,100 jobs), Construction (+7,300 jobs), and Finance and Insurance (+7,000 jobs). It should be noted that in addition to net new job growth, the Twin Cities region is anticipated to have over 841,000 labor market exit openings between 2018 and 2028. These are job openings largely due to workers leaving an occupation and exiting the labor market entirely (retirements making up the most of these exits). Even industries that are projected to lose total net employment, such as Manufacturing, will still have labor market exit openings (Table 16).

Table 16. Twin Cities Metro Area Industry Projections, 2018-2028

Industry	Estimated Employment 2018	Projected Employment 2028	Percent Change 2018-2028	Numeric Change 2018-2028
Total, All Industries	1,927,626	2,029,009	+5.3%	+101,383
Health Care & Social Assistance	269,456	320,763	+19.0%	+51,307
Professional & Technical Services	138,280	158,416	+14.6%	+20,136
Accommodation & Food Services	138,346	146,421	+5.8%	+8,075
Construction	70,186	77,511	+10.4%	+7,325
Finance & Insurance	118,505	125,492	+5.9%	+6,987
Educational Services	144,290	149,823	+3.8%	+5,533
Administrative & Waste Services	103,822	108,207	+4.2%	+4,385
Management of Companies	73,704	77,095	+4.6%	+3,391
Arts & Recreation	36,893	39,840	+8.0%	+2,947
Transportation & Warehousing	70,333	72,878	+3.6%	+2,545
Public Administration	102,392	104,513	+2.1%	+2,121
Wholesale Trade	89,409	89,839	+0.5%	+430
Agriculture, Forestry, Fish & Hunt	3,129	3,227	+3.1%	+98
Utilities	5,623	5,700	+1.4%	+77
Mining	658	727	+10.5%	+69
Other Services	77,834	77,852	+0.0%	+18
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	27,381	27,076	-1.1%	-305
Information	36,310	33,413	-8.0%	-2,897
Retail Trade	169,053	164,394	-2.8%	-4,659
Manufacturing	171,658	163,236	-4.9%	-8,422

Source: DEED 2018-2028 Employment Outlook

NONEMPLOYER ESTABLISHMENTS

The Metro Area was home to 243,564 self-employed businesses or “nonemployers” in 2018, which are defined by the U.S. Census Bureau as “businesses without paid employees that are subject to federal income tax, originating from tax return information of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).” The region did witness healthy growth in the number of nonemployers over the past decade, with the number of such firms increasing by 16.1%. Most growth was in Hennepin and Ramsey counties, with rapid growth also in Carver County. These non-employers generated sales receipts of nearly \$12.0 billion in 2018 (Table 17).

Table 17. Nonemployer Statistics, 2018

	2018		2008-2018	
	Number of Firms	Receipts (\$1,000s)	Change in Firms	Percent Change
Metro Area	243,564	\$11,982,457	+33,720	+16.1%
Anoka Co.	23,918	\$1,081,903	+1,645	+7.4%
Carver Co.	8,356	\$440,967	+1,286	+18.2%
Dakota Co.	30,500	\$1,443,779	+2,634	+9.5%
Hennepin Co.	110,717	\$5,836,151	+18,333	+19.8%
Ramsey Co.	39,771	\$1,704,312	+6,429	+19.3%
Scott Co.	11,234	\$578,709	+1,212	+12.1%
Washington Co.	19,068	\$896,636	+2,181	+12.9%
Minnesota	416,487	\$19,994,802	+29,503	+7.6%

Source: U.S. Census, Nonemployer Statistics program

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

Unlike other regions of Minnesota, agriculture is not a key industry in the Metro Area. Despite this, there were over 3,700 farms producing just over \$610 million in the market value of products sold in 2017, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. All the counties in the planning region ranked in the bottom half of the state’s 87 counties for the market value of product sold in Agriculture, expect for Dakota County (Table 18).

Table 18. Census of Agriculture, 2017

	Number of Farms	Market Value of Products Sold	State Rank
Metro Area	3,743	\$611,422,000	10
Anoka Co.	360	\$67,759,000	63
Carver Co.	689	\$111,378,000	58
Dakota Co.	820	\$235,415,000	37
Hennepin Co.	467	\$58,570,000	67
Ramsey Co.	55	\$2,951,000	85
Scott Co.	740	\$75,570,000	61
Washington Co.	612	\$59,779,000	66
Minnesota	68,822	\$18,395,390,000	

Source: 2017 Census of Agriculture